8: Bojkoff K-4,5 (no date) 1946 EE1 Bulgaria EE1

653 in 1939 — 655.600.000, in 1940 — 826.500.000 and in 1941 — 1.130.000.000. These amounts were spent for hospitals, sanatoriums, establishements for economic and agricultural activity, veterinary hospitals, medical centres, public baths, libraries, churches etc.

In the beginning of the Second World War Bulgaria had 4.289 inhabited localities, 2.535 or 59% of which were under public planning and regulation; while out of 384 inhabited localities in the territory of South Dobroudja, annexed to Bulgaria in 1940, only 8 of them enjoyed public plan and regulation. Only 15 out of 2.000 inhabited localities in the provisionally annexed territories of Macedonia, Morava region and Thrace had plans approved for regulation and improvement!

312 If we throw a glance on the water supply situation we would obtain the following picture for Bulgaria:

in the cities:	complete water supply	87.4 %
	partial " "	20.2 %
	no " "	2.4 %
in the villages:	full " "	21.0 %
	partial " "	18.1 %
	no " "	60.9 %

On the other hand, in the annexed part of Dobroudja and the provisionally annexed territories the picture is:

for the cities:	full water supply	0.0 %
	partial " "	60.0 %
	no " "	40.0 %
for the villages:	full " "	0.0 %
	partial " "	5.7 %
	no " "	94.3 %

During the 20 years before the war, Bulgaria laid 4.608 klms. of metalic pipes for water supply and in the new territories, provisionally administered by Bulgaria, a total of 220 klms. of water supply pipes were laid.

We feel that Bulgaria has reason to be proud of the above accomplishment in that respect.

377 There has been a great progress made in the electrification of the country in recent times, but the subject is too large to cover in this brief study. According to the electrification plan of the entire country, in addition to the present big power plants by the coal mines of Pernic, Rakovski, the Rila River and the Vatcha River by Plovdiv, huge power and transmission plants are projected to carry electric energy to

8: Bojkoff K-4, 5 (no date) 1946 EE1 Bulgaria EE1

the remotest corners of the land at a very cheap rate, ranging from 0.5 to 1.0 leva per kilowatt hour. This plan is being revised now and it is anticipated that the enlarged project would absorb an expenditure of 20 billion leva. The consumption of electric energy then would be distributed as follows:

For inhabited localities	28.3 %
For agriculture, including irrigation but without azotic fertilizers	13.—%
For transportation	8.9 %
For industries	45.4 %
and for other purposes	4.3 %
	100.—%

What has been said before about motor-car communications and roads may be supplemented by the following figures; for the 10 year period from 1932 to 1941 Bulgaria has built 4.568 km. of new roads, 15.736 km of levelling and new road bedding, 17.565 km. of new bridges and drainage works. This meant a total expenditure of 4,150,540,490 leva or about 550,000,000 leva per year. For the same period we have 615 km. of new railway lines at an expenditure of 1,620,000,000 leva.

We will not dwell on the question of dams and irrigation, but will only mention the completed big dam on the river Iskar in the Rila Mountain, with a capacity of 15.000.000 cubic meters of water which is 50 meters high and will note that Bulgaria has spent, during the most trying period of life (1939 — 1941) for:

drainage works	42.750.490.—	leva
stream corrections	22.521.837.—	leva
irrigation	469.815.—	leva or a
total of	74.742.142.—	leva.

This was not the end of Bulgaria's efforts. Bulgaria was anxious to take care of the countries which were provisionally under her administration during the last war. Here is some information taken from a controversy on the subject.

A Greek paper discussing the subject of homes and other buildings built by the Bulgarian authorities in the Aegean Coast Region, writes among other things the following:

„If we overlook the public bath at Xanthi built by them for the pleasure and enjoyment of their brothers the Germans,